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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to n wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

A Southern Call for Chinese Labor. It is somewhat remarkable to find a paper of Alabama, the Daily Register of Mobile, urging Representatives in Congrees from the Southern States to unite in demanding the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion law. Why? Because "we need in the South a million active Chinese to wake the negro population into activity." "Get rid of the Exclusion law, so far as we are affected by it."

The trouble with the South, according to this Mobile paper, is that " the negro has no competitor in certain lines of work," agricultural labor, more especially, and the Chinese competition is needed to " break up the trust." If these views were held generally by Southern employers of labor, and the national bar to Chinese immigration was let down for their benefit, they would probably soon get their million Chinamen; t what would be the consequence? They would have on their hands a new and far more troublesome race question.

The law excluding the Chinese, so violent in its departure from our principle of hospitality to immigration, was passed because of the urgent demand of the Pacific coast, to which the Chinamen were coming in numbers so great that they threatened to swarm over those States and throughout the Union. Violent objection was made to them as alien not only in race, but also in religion, morals, habits and tone. They had proved themselves efficient in the construction of railroads and in other enterprises necessary to the development of the Pacific coast States, but on the ground that they brought social demoralization and the degradation of labor the outery against them came from every district into which they penetrated and the animosity was expressed in frequent riots. Their immigration, if permitted to continue, it was argued, would swamp our civilization.

Accordingly, after an attempt had been made to restrict it by State legislation, which was declared unconstitutional, the national exclusion act referred to by the Mobile paper was passed and approved. As a Representative from Oregon declared in Congress, " All political parties in all the States west of the Rocky Mountains have declared themselves in favor of measures looking to the exclusion of the Chinese." It was a burning question throughout the ranks of labor; and the flame would burst out again not less furiously if an attempt was made by the South to repeal the exclusion act, and it would be hottest in the South itself; for the appument against the Chinaman is that he is more disturbing socially, more dangerous, than even the negro, since his habits are formed and fixed under a civilization of his own which is offensive to ours; he is unassimilable and carries with him moral and social degradation wherever he goes.

If, then, the bars were let down and Ch nese immigration allowed to pour into the South by the million, as the Mobile paper advises, an agitation even more passionate than that stirred up by the negro question would be sure to arise eventually.

Undoubtedly, the complaint that paper makes of the shiftlessness of a great part of the pegroes has justification; but as Mr. A. J. CLARKE of Washington said in THE Sex on Monday, the Southern objection to the negro applies to all labor of the "lowest order in the matter of education and intelligence" throughout the world.

In the possession of cheap negro labor the South now enjoys an industrial advantage which it could not lose without consequences disastrous to it. To bring in Chinese labor as a substitute or as a competitor with the negro would be like jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

Mr. Brodrick's Army Plan in the

House of Lords. The plan for reorganizing the British army devised by Mr. BRODRICK, the Secretime was under fire so heavy that it seemed likely to be disabled. The bill bringing about the reorganization came to the Lords in the usual course of Parliamentary procedure; the discussion over its terms arose on the Duke of BEDFORD's motion, " That in the opinion of this House the terms now offered to recruits are not sufficient to proposals for the reorganization of the military forces."

Mr. BRODRICK's plan, it will be rememand Militia Reserves, Yeomanry and Volunrected at the Government rather than at the | the Chilian Legislature. Government's plan; but "service members" military objection to the scheme was the improbability under its terms of recruiting

the army to the strength required. No such objection was raised formally in the Commons as was made by the Duke of BEDFORD in the Lords; but the result of the debate in the upper house appears of Lord WOLSELEY, who spoke on the second night of the debate, was that the matter of raising enough soldiers was simply one of money, and that if the Government needed soldiers it would have to hire them Duke of BEDFORD described the present soldier's pay:

"It was popularly supposed that a soldier received is. a day and was lodged, clothed and fed. The re-cruit got 12d. a day, the trained soldier 15d. a day. but from both 3d. a day was stopped for tea, coffee and ther groceries. The men further spent about 2d. a day on food, if they did not spend it on drink. The ecruit on loining received a free kit, but after enlist ment he was told he must purchase a second, or clean30s. a year, and also buy every year two or three pairs of trousers, as those allowed by the Government were not sufficient. There were, besides, many small and renatious stoppages from the soldiers' pay, such as 34d, per day for washing, id, a month for houself for receipting and a month for football 2d. a month for recreation, and 2d, a month for foot and cricket. The soldier was not even lodged free of charge. Twopence a month was stopped for barrack damages, or the wear and tear of his quarters. When he was in hospital 7d, a day was stopped; it was stopped sequence of having been vaccinated on enlistment army, that they had been "done;" they started their career under a sense of injustice which was a fruitful cause of discontent and desertion."

Lord RAGLAN, the Under Secretary for War, ignored the subject of the rate of pay, and discussed various side issues touched on by the Duke of BEDFORD; but Lord LANSDOWNE asserted that the six army corps would not add a single man to the army, but would have the effect of " actually diminishing the demand upon the recruiting market and therefore of obviating any necessity for raising the rate of pay." This statement was questioned by Lord Wolseley, who called attention to the number of men entitled to be discharged at the end of the war, which he placed at from 80,000 to 100,000; Lord RAGIAN admitted that the number would be at least 60,000.

In his speech Lord WOLSELET spoke of our system, which he commended to the consideration of the British War Office in

these words: "I have had the advantage of being in America great deal and of closely studying the American army, and my knowledge of the American army leads me to say that for its size it is the finest in the world. It is an army raised by voluntary enlistment. There is no compulsion on men or officers. When the Government of the United States want men for their army they go into the open labor market, just like any private employer, and by offering a fair wage they get all the men they require. They are now inbilities, and they are able to get the men, and though their rates of pay seem high in this country the mater ial they obtain is well worth the money they pay for is. You advertise for men, you get only boys. In America they give high pay: they pay men's wages and they get men, and when these men are drilled and know how to shoot they pass into the ranks a once complete soldiers."

In arguing for paying the market rates for military labor, Lord WOLSELEY said, apropos of the Government's plan of making things pleasanter for the men without raising their pay:

"Do not imagine that you will get recruits by pro viding cubicles in the barracks. Many officers have the strongest possible objection to cubicles. I share these objections myself, but I am not prepared to state here. Tablecloths, napkins, and toothpicks for the soldier are all very well; but you make a mistake if you think that through them you will get the men you require."

Cubicles are such " bedrooms " as exist in the cheap lodging houses of this city, and by some Government supporters seem to be considered most attractive to wouldbe soldiers.

Lord Wolseley ended his remarks by urging the Government to "follow in the matter of recruiting the business principles which prevail in all walks of life."

At the end of the debate, the Duke of BEDFORD, remarking that he had lived on the army ration and found it insufficient, withdrew his motion without letting it come to a vote; and another noble lord gave notice that late this month he should introduce a motion in behalf of the ancient constitutional militia force," which in his opinion had not been safeguarded by Mr. BRODRICK's plan. The debate thus seems to have reached an impotent conclusion. Mr. BRODRICK may count reasonably on getting his bill through Parliament by virtue of his party majority; but that under its terms he will succeed in getting his army appears not only unlikely, but even impossible, if the views military authorities have any weight

Peru and the Pan-American Congress.

We are not surprised that Peru, and, for that matter, Bolivia, also, are disappointed at the terms of the programme of the Pan-American Congress which is to convene next autumn in the City of Mexico. According to the official representatives of the two commonwealths named, the congress will be a farce, so far as their countries are concerned, if the proposed agreement to settle by arbitration all disputes between American republics is to have no bearing upon pending questions, but to be restricted to future controversies. Are the Peruvians and Bolivians sure that their policy of abstention is a wise one? Is not a half a loaf better than no bread at all?

It is true that the popular branch of the

Chilian Legislature has refused to ratify the protocol defining the conditions under which the people of the districts of Tacna and Arica were to determine by a plebiscite whether they should belong to tary for War, which went through the Chili or to Peru. It is true that, in conse-House of Commons so smoothly in May quence of this refusal, Chili still holds poslast, came up for discussion before the session of those districts, the fate of which House of Lords on June 25 and 28, and for a | according to the treaty concluded in 1883, should have been decided by the votes of the inhabitants in 1894. In the eyes of impartial onlookers the course pursued in this matter by the Santiago Government ing for himself how far he would support can bear but one construction. It clearly implies a desire, if not a resolve, to evade the fulfilment of treaty obligations. Nor would be demoralizing in all directions is the motive for such an evasion far to fulfil the requirements involved in the seek. Since the treaty of peace was concluded between Chili and Peru in 1883, it has been discovered that the territory now disputed contains valuable beds of bered, calls for six army corps, to be main- nitrate, which threaten the monopoly tained constantly at a strength of 40,000 of the nitrate market gained by Chili, when men each, together with complete staffs she acquired in perpetuity the province of and depots, the number of men called for Tarapaca. In vain has Peru sought to being about 250,000, besides augmented allay the jealousy and misgivings of her establishments of Army Reserves, Militia commercial rival by proposing to fix a common export price for nitrates exported teers, with a total strength of 680,000 men. from the two countries. Jy suis, jy rests The debate in the House of Commons was di- is the unexpressed but implied decision of

Such is the actual, burning question, of the House made it plain that the chief | which, from the Peruvian viewpoint, requires the immediate application of arbitration, and the Lima Government holds that the consideration of it should not be barred in the Pan-American Congress, if the recommendations of that body are to endeavors to upholding the authority of be useful and not merely academic. Bolivia the Park Board. has, also, an urgent grievance. Her former not to have been affected by the fact that enemy, Chili, having forcibly deprived her the discussion itself was about a definite of her only seaport, Antofagasta, has thus point. The Duke's contention, and that far failed, on one pretext or another, to provide her with some other outlet on the Pacific. To Bolivia such an outlet seems vital, and to ask her to attend a congress, from which is excluded an issue of such magnitude, is like inviting her to witness in the open market at market rates. The a performance of the play of "Hamlet" with the title rôle cut out. As a matter of record, however, great actors have to choose between Shamrock I, and Shamdeemed the parts of the Ghost, of the King and of Laertes in that piece worth playing, and we may be sure that, on these occasions, the audience

even had Hamlet himself been missing.

take part in the coming Pan-American Congrees, even if pending questions are not permitted to fall within the sphere of its deberations. In the first place, Peruvians and Bolivians are by no means sure that, hereafter, questions as yet unmooted may be fraught with an importance fully comparable to that of the already existing issues. Who can say that new mineral deposits of a value hitherto unrivalled may not be uncovered at some future day in the Peruvian territory which lies immediately north of Tacna? Who can say that the future wealth of Peru may not be found on the border, relatively unexplored, of Ecuador or of Brazil, rather than on that of Chilit Is it not upon the eastern slopes of the Andes that gold is believed to lie, as silver is known to lie upon the Western? So, too, in the case of Bolivia, is it not possible that has been sought on the Pacific, should be looked for rather on a confluent of the River Ia Plata, in which event the maintenance of the neutralization of that vast Atlantic waterway would become a matter of supreme concern to the Government of

Not only is it possible, and even probable, that direct and solid political gains would be in the end secured by Peru and Bolivia through their participation in the Pan-American Congress, a moral advantage, also, of profound and far-reaching nfluence would be sequired. Let the Pan-American Congress proclaim that, so regards all future controversies, this continent is to be exempt from the wilfulness and savagery of war-is to be a Saturnian land, forever sacred to peace and brotherly kindness under the ægis of an Inter-American public law-and what American commonwealth will dare to shock the conscience of a hemisphere by a resort to brutal violence, even in the case of certain issues ostensibly reserved as "pending"? Would Chili then venture to plead, in the face of an electrified public opinion, as she now practically pleads in withholding a plepiscite from Tacna and Arica, the insolent law of superior force, the monstrous and subhuman right of the wolf over the lamb?

For the moment Peru and Bolivia are weak. Let them not miss the opportunity of erecting a beneficent tribunal that shall prove mightier than the strong!

Prospecting for Democratic Issues.

Mr. L. A. Rosing, chairman of the Minnesota Democratic State Committee, has been making a tour of the East in a political observation car and has convinced himself that "W J. BRYAN is out of it;" that " the policy of the Democratic party will henceforth be toward conservatism, and at the same time for progressive American principles;" and that " there will be a distinct departure from the Bryan issues."

These are Mr. Rosing's hopes and beliefs He could have saved himself considerable car fare by staying among the Gophers and there putting forth his vaticinations There are plenty of Democrats in the East who wish and hope as he does, but what ground is there for their hopes and wishes? The silver question is out of the way, for some time, at least. Grant that Mr. BRYAN is out of the way as a Democratic candidate for President. Are his friends all dead? Have they deserted him? Has he passed all at once from being the idol of millions into being a nonentity? The suppositions are absurd. Mr. BRYAN is powerful still. The flerce insistent forces of radicalism in domestic politics which he stands for and which have made him, may have been quieted and abated a little by the general prosperity, but they are still strong. You can't change a wildcat into a tame tabby. Democratic party? Provided it wanted to turn over a new leaf, who would believe in its intention or its capacity to reform? If it is to become conservative and progressive at once, it will have to become Republican.

What "Bryan issues" are to be fired out? The income tax, or Government by injunction? Anti-imperialism or anti-Trusts? We see no signs that the two latter, however hopeless, are to be given up. Of the two former, the first is necessary to hold the very large Populistic-Socialistic element of the party; the second is an offer for the "labor vote" and not 7 in Virginia, 5 in Alabama, 1 in Florida and likely to be withdrawn. Where are the Democrats to get their new issues provided they decide to withdraw the old

ones from circulation? They can't tell. Nobody else can guess.

Bring Back the Sparrows!

It is surprising that a policeman trained in military discipline like Commissioner MURPHY should require the lesson which has just been given to him in connection with the pay chairs of the parks. Col. MURPHY's instinct should have told him that the attitude he assumed of decidthe policy of the Park Department, to which he is supposed to furnish the police for so, of course, it has proved. He has given to the police a color of friendliness to disorder, for the first time within our

recollection. This pay chair venture is, by common consent, an error on the part of the Park Department; but no amount or sort of error in that quarter can justify the Commissioner of Police in sitting in judgment for a moment upon the Park Commission's use of the police assigned to the parks and in spreading among policemen the notion that the Park Commission's wishes are not to be respected.

The Sparrow Cop, the graycoat, a distinctively park police, which the Charter of the Greater New York abolished, is a necessity for the proper administration of the parks. Until the Legislature can restore the Sparrows, the Commissioner of the bluecoats should give his best

Constitution.

The phenomenal performance of the Constitution in light weather will give her owners an opportunity to humor her greatly when the breezes are heavy, in case she should be found in need of humoring. In a very light breeze there was little to choose between Columbia and Shamrock I. Under those conditions also there seems little rock II. But Constitution could take off yards of her canvas, several hundred of them perhaps, before wiping out the advantage she has over her rivals when would have felt repaid for its attendance, the airs are light. Then she is veritably an automobile. If a very strong There are two reasons why Peru and Bo- wind should reveal her as not quite ng kit, at a cost of 4s, to himself. He must keep up livia may still find it well worth while to up to carrying her present enormous sail-

spread, it can be out down without fear of impairing too much her extraordinary

power of stealing speed from the zephyra. Putting all the reports of Shamrock II. together, it would appear that she carries what canvas she has well. Our esteeme British contemporary, the Yachting World, of June 27, says that her new boom is 1041/2 feet long, or a foot and a half shorter than Columbia's, and, we believe, more than three feet shorter than Constitution's. Possibly this report is inaccurate; but conceivably the challenger may bring an extra hard weather boom with her. In any event if the need of treating the Constitution's rig in the manner suggested should turn out to be desirable, there must be a pretty wide field for it.

At the same time it must be remembered that there has been no indication that any the outlet for her commerce which hitherte alteration will be necessary. Once the Constitution met a wind strong enough to tear out her club topsail, and, later, to crush a spreader and double over her mast. Yet we believe that even then her rail never got wet.

We hold that every man has the absolute sole and aclusive right to the gains of his own industry. —Cedar Rapids True Light.

Does that mean that the miner shall have ill the coal his pick breaks out of the vein?

Mark the power of the Press! An antiquity of two thousand years is ascribed to the bon fires in Ireland on St. John's Eve. This means, of course, that they antedate the birth of the saint by many moons. They are generally supposed to be of Druidi At the dawn of Christianity in the island they were extinguished, but later on the Church, finding purity, patriotism and poetry in the ancient custom, rekindled the pagan fires and dedicated them to St. JOHN. so that the embers first kindled by the grand old Druids might warm the good saint's heart. And for hundreds of years these fires were worshipped in Christian Ireland, "because they helped to keep up the spirit of ndependence."

Of late years, possibly on account of the ecline of that spirit, the crossroads and the hills of the country were left in darkness on St. John's Eve. and the beautiful old custom, teeming with romance, was almost forgotten, when lo! a spark from the red-hot pen of a flery Dublin editor lit up the old fires once more, and never did they blaze more brightly, in every sense of the word, than they did on the 23d of June last in all parts of the country.

The man to whom all this glory belongs it is hardly necessary to say, is the editor of our oft-seized and suppressed Dublin contemporary, The United Irishman.

BEER.

The consumption of lager beer in the United States, which increased year by year, from 1866, the year of its first popularity, to 1897, fell off in the latter year from 1.111.000,-000 gallons to 1,067,000,000, but in 1898, notwithstanding the doubled internal revenue tax on heer for extraordinary war expenses it increased to 1.162,000,000. Since then it has been increasing steadily and was 1,220,-000,000 gallons last year.

The consumption of beer in Chicago, great beer consuming, but not a large beer producing city, has recently, as shown by the sales of revenue stamps, been increasing. In New York it is increasing. New York Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Newark and Cincinnati are the six chief beer drinking cities of the United States; New York, St Louis, Rochester, Toledo, Milwaukee and Philadelphia are the six beer producing cities. The increase of the internal revenue tax from \$1 a barrel to \$2 in 1898 imposed an extra cost which the brewers shifted to the retail dealers. This diminished the revenues of the latter and coupled with an increase in license taxes, which has been general throughout the Northern States, has had the effect of reducing the number of saloons in which chiefly beer was sold. This falling off in the number has been reflected in the How is a Democratic party, conservative | diminished beer sales in some cities, and rein its policy at home, progressively Ameri- cently in Toledo, the brewers, who have can abroad, to be made out of the existing heretofore aided the saloon men of that city to pay their liquor tax, announced that henceforth the saloonkeepers will have to pay it themselves. The saloon tax in Ohio is \$250, payable in two semi-annual install-

While the popularity of lager beer as a beverage is decreasing in some places in the United States, there is an increase in some localities, particularly in the South, in which heretofore there was little demand for it. Lager beer is essentially a summer drink in the United States and its popularity in the South, therefore, is easily explained. The South is beginning to develop brewing There were, by the last Internal Revenue re turns 11 breweries in Texas, 4 in Tennessee, 5 in Georgia.

Breathing Cure for Hot Weather. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A great deal

of the discomfort due to extreme heat may be obviated by following this advice:

When the temperature of the air is normal we re reive the proper amount of oxygen without effort.

There is less oxygen in a cubic foot of free air at 95 degrees Fahrenhelt than there is in a cubic foot of free air at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, because air is lighter when heated than when cool. Therefore in order to secure enough oxygen we must take in a greater quantity of air when it is lighter and heated than when it is heavy and cool. This can be done by exerting ourselves to breathe.

Breathe oftener and deeper so that you know that you are consuming more air than you do while the It is necessary to take the air in through the nostrils

Make the system of breathing at such times so that rou feel you are regulating the body to the unusual conditions surrounding you, and you will find that instead of being uncomfortable you will feel exhil-

I have made numerous tests of this theory and am satisfied with the results, and any one can get good results by practicing this plan. A. E. KENNEY. NEW YORK, July 8.

Soldier on the Canteen and the Women Who Took It From Him.

From the Army and Nary Journal.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: At a meeting of some of the ladies of the W. C. T. U., held in New York city, a prominent memof that organization, during an argument on what seems a never to be let-alone question, the army canteen, is quoted as saying that the seeming unantmous feeling among the enlisted men in the army in favor of heer and light wines in the canteen was simply caused by the fact that their superior officers hold the same view and that the enlisted men did not dare to have any opinion to the contrary

Why will not the ladies of these different societies leave us alone? They have stopped our beer in the canteen, and at the same time taken from us the luxuries of our mess tables, the means of purchasing balls, bats and other articles generally bought by us for field sports. They have deprived us of all these, yet like Oliver Twist, they are clamoring for more. Ladies of the W. C. T. U., and other kindred organizations, et me tell you what nine tenths of the enlisted men of the army would wish you to do, and if you do what we ask you, you will have our everlasting friendship that is, in the name of God leave us alone. Remember that by interfering in the discipline and the ways of the army, you are helping to demoralize those who are sworn by their eath to protect you and yours. Leave us and our interests of those who are sworn to look after us to the best of their knowledge, our officers. I have tried it that way for twenty five years, and it has suited me, else I would not be in the army to-day. You have decried the man who has stood at bay with his rifle, facing the dusky devils of the plains, defending women like yourselves from death and dishonor, as one not able to take care of himself, a drunkard and a bartender; now you go further and make him a puppet

in the hands of his best friend, his superior officer.

Sergeant Seventy-fourth Company, Coast Artillery

SUE TO HOLD UP THE TUNNEL. hocking Allegations by the Holders

30-Year-Old Franchise.

Mayor Van Wyck, Comptroller Coler, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, John B. McDonald and the Rapid Transit Construction Company were made codefendants yesterday in a suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by the Underground Railroad of the City of New York and the Rapid Transit Undergrond Railway Company, two corporations which allege that they own a franchise granted the Central Tunnel Railway Company in 1881 for the construction of an underground railway from the City Hall Park to the Grand Central Station. James M. Fisk of 99 Nassau street appears as solicitor and Roger Fooster of 15 Broad street, as counsel for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs ask for an injunction restraining the further construction of the Rapid Transit tunnel and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the tunnel as far as completed and wind up the affairs of the Rapid Transit Construction Company.

Central Tunnel Railway Company, which originally got the franchise in 1881, was consolidated with the Underground Railway of the City of New York, one of the plaintiff corporations, in 1896, and the franchise was thereafter leased to the Rapid Transit Underground Railway. The bill of complaint goes on to declare that the Rapid Transit act under which the tunnel is being onstructed is unconstitutional for a number of reasons and that the city has already ber of reasons and that the city has already exceeded its constitutional debt limit and has no power to issue bonds for the comnas no power to issue bonds for the com-pletion of the tunnel. The construction company, the complaint says, is not a railroad company and has not the right to operate the road after it is constructed. Another section of the bill declares that the "Rapid Transit contract was entered into by mistakes of fact and law on the part into by mistakes of fact and law on the part of the Rapid Transit Commissioners and on the part of the city of New York; and by fraud, imposition and undue influence, practised upon them by the said defendant, John B. McDonald, and by the said Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and by persons with great political influence in the city of New York, some of whom were city officers who were secretly in the said contract."

The bill also alleges that before the contract was executed the Company of the contract was executed the contract.

tract was executed the Commissioners secretly agreed with McDonald to modify the terms set forth in the public proposals. If this had been done openly before the award was made, the complaint says, other contractors would have obtained complaint says. the contract on terms more favorable to the city. By reason of this secret agree-ment as well as by the contractors dis-

obedience of the eight-hour law, the bill asserts, the contract is void.

In conclusion, in case the contract is declared void, the complainant corporations offer to repay to the city all the money already paid to McDonald and the construction company, and themselves com-plete the tunnel in accordance with the plans and specifications prescribed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners and thereafter to operate the road in accordance with the State labor laws.

POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS. Suggestion That One Kind of Stamp Serve for Both Purposes Hereafter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! As we have got rid of the most annoying of the stamp taxes made necessary by the Spanish war, it may be like shutting the door after the horse is stolen to suggest anything about similar taxes in the future; but those just removed have been so successful that it is evident that in any future need they must be reimposed.

For the last three years, we have had three different kinds of stamps; postage, documentary and proprietary. No one of these mentary and proprietary. No one of these could be used except for its own specific purpose, yet all three were intended to raise money for the Government. Why could we not do as is done to some extent in Great Britain and the British colonies—let one kind of stamp serve for both postal purposes and internal revenue purposes? In Great Britain postage and revenue stamps have been used at least since 1878; in British Guiana, since 1889; and in other colonies for shorter periods. I suppose we should have to recast some which should come to the much trouble, and I to do so would not be much trouble, and I think would be a great saving to the Government, and convenience to the people. Our system of internal revenue stamps is not nearly so comprehensive as that of Great Britain, where everything has to be stamped; if a general stamp office and one system of these it might serve stamps is practicable there, it might serve here, I think. T. N. R.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 9 - Gen Daniel Sickles has been seriously ill for the past five days at the country seat of Daniel P. Hayes, who is President of the village of Pleasantville, in the northern part of Westattending him. To-night Mr the General was getting better.

Religious Orders Preferred by a Liquor Dealer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yesterday read in your very excellent paper the article by Father Thomas on the religious orders of the United

States. Now. I think it is a case of sour grapes. acknowledge, and I will say from experience I wish that all of the priests of America to day belonged to religious orders, for there would be less scandal. Members of religious orders live up to the spirit of the Catholic Church, but I am sorry to say a great many of the secular priests do not, for instance, the priest who died a few months ago under very peculiar circumstances in a house on the West Side. Such examples have driven numbers of Catholics from their religious duties, and there are other cases that are ver heard of. The majority of the Catholic people to-day prefer the religious orders because they are more devout than the secular priests and live up to the rule of the Church. NEW YORK, July 8.

New Poems by King James I.

From the Westminster Gazette. The discovery of some original and unpublished nanuscripts of King James I. in the Bodielan library was announced some time ago. Mr. Robert S. Ralt, of New College, has edited the manuscripts, which have have been published in a sumptuous volume—"Lusus Regius: being Poems and other Pieces by King James ye First'—with facsimiles and frontispiece portrait. The discovery was made by Mr. Falconer Madan in the course of preparing his Catalogue of Western MSS. The "poems and pieces" were in two MS. volumes, which were part of the collection bequeathed by Dr. Rawlinson to the University of Oxford in 1755, but they were removed from that collection owing to their exceptional interest, and, having been placed in a large miscellaneous collection, eluded the vigilance of students. Their early history before they came into the hands of Dr. Rawlinson is unknown.

The MSS., which are entirely in the handwriting of the royal poet, were nineteen in number, and the twelve here given are now printed for the first time. They are mostly verse. The first is a fragment of a Masque. It is in the style of that of James's earlier years, and may, Mr. Rait thinks, have been written in honor of the marriage of his favorite, the Earl of Arran. 1581. "An Admonition to the Maister Poete"-Alexander Montgomerie -- comes second, for a time occupied a high position at James's Court, but afterward lost favor, and his poem "The Cherrie and the Sloe" is, Mr. Rait tells us, almost the only Scottish contribution to the poetry of the end of the sixteenth century. There is a "Sonnet to Bacchus," pleces in the collection, belongs to the early period of the Princess Anne of Denmark, who became James's

ounced a volume of considerable interest is a version of Psalm cl., quite different from that which appears James" (1630), and a "Letter Unto Mr. DuBartas, a Huguenot poet who was employed on diplomatic missions to England, and who composed a French version of the King's "Lepanto." King James could write verse, and much of it here is possessed of no

THE DEROULEDS MARE'S NEST.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Two Consuls and Many New Officers for the

Army Named

nade the following appointments of officers

John W. Bubb, to be Colonel of infantry

John J. O'Connell and John W. Hannay,

Lieutenant-Colonels of infantry: William A

Mann, Millard F. Waltse, Edwin F. Glenn

George R. Cecil and John H. H. Peshine

Majors of infantry; Isaac Newell, George H.

Shelton, Herschel Tupes, Celwyn E. Hampton,

Harry F. Rethers, William B. Cochran and

Alga P. Berry, Captains of infantry: Herbert.

A. White, Harry LaT. Cavenaugh and Nathan

K. Averill, Captains of cavalry: Thomas C.

Goodman and James B. Houston, Paymasters

with the rank of Major: James G. Warren,

Major in the Corps of Engineers: George P

Howell, Captain in the Corps of Engineers;

Samuel A. Kephart, Captain in the Artiller. Corps: Rawson Warren Second Lieutenant in

PENSIONS SHORT OF APPROPRIATION.

Commissioner Evans Will Turn \$5,000 000

Back Into the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- When the annual

report of the Commissioner of Pensions is

made public it will probably show that only

\$135,000,000 of the \$140,000,000 appropriated

by Congress was expended during last year,

and that the balance was turned back into

the Treasury. Commissioner Evans does

not doubt that this action will be the subject

of further criticism against his administration

and that he will be charged anew with hostility

toward the old soldier. In explanation Col.

"I had no knowledge until a very short time

ago that there would be a surplus in my bureau this year. The clerks in my bureau adjudicate the cases as promptly as they can, and no one ever asks whether there is enough money in the appropriation bill to cover all the pensions issued or whether there would be a surplus.

money in the appropriation bill to cover all the pensions issued or whether there would be a surplus.

"When I appeared before the Appropriations Committee and asked for \$140,000,000, Chairman Cannon asked me if I thought that sum would suffice. I told him I did not know, and that I regarded the Pensions Appropriation bill as merely a letter of credit. If the pensions issued by my department during the support of the control of the contr

tion bill as merely a letter of credit. If the pensions issued by my department during the year exceeded the sum given me by Congress the deficiency would have to be made good the next year. If it did not use up the entire appropriation, I would turn it back into the Trasury. The amount of money at my disposal cut no figure in the work of my bureau, and every man who was entitled to a pension during the past year has received it.

"It seems that I have \$5,000,000 left this

"It seems that I have \$5,000,000 left this year. Next year I may be \$5,000,000 short."

IMPORTATION OF PRECIOUS STONES

Value of Those Entered at New York Last Year

Far Ahead of Any Previous Year.

partment has received a report from George

Mindil, the Government expert on precious

stones at the New York Custom House, show-

ing that during the last fiscal year the aggre-

gate value of precious stones and pearls

passing through his office was \$21,919,003.
This is a larger total by far than has been shown in any fiscal year before and exceeds by more than \$3,600,000 the entire importations during the unprosperous times of President Cleveland's last four years in office.
Mr. Mindil says that the placing of precious

stones in their rough state on the free list has established a new industry and now nearly one-half of the precious stones sold here are cut and polished in this country

RECEIPTS AT LARGE POST OFFICES

At New York, \$836.253 for Month of June.

Compared With \$780.019 for June of 1900

WASHINGTON, July 9.-According to a

statement issued to-day by the Post Office

\$3.695, 647 for June of last year, a net increase

\$3.695, 647 for June of last year, a net increase of \$209,786, or 5.6 per cent.

The receipts at the New York Post Office were \$836,253, as compared with \$780,019 for June of last year, an increase of \$56,234, or 72 per cent; at Brooklyn, \$121,774, an increase of \$7,218 or 62 per cent; at Chicago, \$588,131, an increase of \$19,099 or 3.3 per cent at Philadelphia, \$261,570, an increase of \$9,577 or 3.8 per cent; at Boston \$299,708, or 6.4 per cent.

Secretary Hay in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9. Secretary Hay

returned to Washington to-day and spent

passing through his office was \$21,919,053.

WASHINGTON, July 9 - The Treasury De-

in the army:

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President to-day

Gen. Zurlinden's Testimony at the Lux Saluce Trial About the Behavior of the Military. Gen. Zurlinden, who commanded the garrison of Paris at the time of President Félix Faure's funeral, gave a full and seem ingly perfectly frank account of the behavior of the troops and officers on that day, at the trial of the Marquis de Lux Saluces before the High Court in Paris. His testimony as reported in the London Times seems to knock out all possibility of lending importance to the Deroulede incident, even on the part of the Nationalists. He said:

"The route fixed for the troops was the Boulevard de Ménilmontant and that of Charonne, the orders being that they should dishand on the Place de la Nation. These orders were given out on the previous evening, and they were carried out to the letter. Only a very slight alteration was made in them at the request of Gen. de Pellieux. He had under his orders two battalions of the Re-Samuel A. Kephart, Captain in the Artillery Corps; Rawson Warren Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps; transfer from cavalry. Joseph Clemens and Timothy P. O'Keefe, chaplains; Robert Burns and Ralph S. Porter, surgeons of Volunteers with the rank of Maior George H. Calkins, assistant surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Guntain.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of First Lieutenants: Charles C. Geer, Patrick H. McAndrew, Gideon MoD. Vanpoole, Henry H. Rutherford, Ernest L. Ruffner, William H. Brooks, Matthew A. Delaney, Horace D. Bloombergh, Compton Wilson, John A. Murtagh, Eugene R. Whitmore, Charles Y. Brownlee, Irvine W. Patten, William W. Renc, Robert U. Patterson, Carroll D. Buck, George H. Allen, Roderic P. O'Connor, William Roberts, George P. Heard, Robert E. Noble, James W. VanDussen, Roger Brooke, Jr., Wallace DeWitt, Albert B. Henderson, Robert M. Thornburgh, Arthur M. Kline, Paul S. Holloren, Herbert G. Shaw, Clement C. Whitcomb, Robert B. Grubbs, Edmund D. Shortlidge, Verge E. Sweazey, John R. Deveraux, Kent Nelson, Peter C. Field, Lloyd Leer Krebs, Robert B. Smart, Louis Brochemin, Jr., William P. Woodall, Charles N. Barney, Milton E. Lando, George M. Ekwurzel.

These appointments were also made: Thomas R. Wallace, of Iowa, to be Consul at Turin, Italy. publican Guard and the infantry chasseurs. After the procession these troops were to march to the Place de la Nation and break up there. A quarter of an hour before the arrival of the cortège Gen. de Pellieux came to see the head of my staff and spoke to him According to the bill of complaint the of a demonstration it was intended to be made in his favor in the Place de la Nation. I confined myself to informing the police Gen. de Pellieux took a further step. He asked to be allowed to break up the brigade before reaching the Place de la Nation and to send the battalion of chasseurs directly back to Vincennes. This was done. At the same

send the battalion of chasseurs directly back to Vincennes. This was done. At the same time I gave the General the order not to go by the Place de la Nation. Heobeyed, and after the procession he retraced his steps joining my staff. Moreover, to avoid any demonstration, he returned to the Military School by the outer boulevards.

"At the time I attached no importance to this request of Gen. de Pellieux. Even later on, when I had heard of the Deroulède incident, I gave it no more attention, believing Deroulède's act to be an isolated and spontaneous one. Since his recent revelations I have reflected on the matter, and, judging from the facts, I think we are bound to affirm that Gen. de Pellieux showed that he had no intention on that occasion of lending his support to any such act. I should say that he was very upright and incapable of denouncing those who might have made proposals to him. It seems to me, too, that with his sense of duty he would never have consented to take part in any such affair. I cannot say whether M. Deroulède dreamed of trying him by making a sudden request, but I affirm that Gen. de Pellieux's bearing was always very honorable. It inyself, had no sort of knowledge of M. Deroulède's scheme when I drew up the arrangement for the troops, nor vet during the funeral service.

"There was great excitement at the time. The Dreyfus affair had troubled the country. The army had been attacked and its sympathies went out to its defenders. I tried to repress this, feeling persuaded that a nation whose army tries to meddle effectively in politics is a nation that is lost. This is the idea I have always held before me in urging upon the officers calm and energy and in assuring them that I was determined to use severity to keep them to their duty. No officer in Paris allowed himself to be compromised. The Government had taken its precautions. There were under arms fifty battalions and forty squadrons. The Elysée held a military force. All measures had been taken to insure order. M. Deroulède's attempt w

taken to Insure order. M. Deroulède's attempt was bound to fail. Legality was never
for a moment compromised. The army
showed that day that the country can have
confidence in its loyalty, and that it will keep
to the path of duty. The principle of the
neutrality of the army remains unassailable,
and the army can continue to labor silently
for the greathess and prosperity of France. for the greatness and prosperity of France

NEGROES PLEAD FOR JUSTICE. They Ask for the Franchise and for Free Edu-

cation in Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., July 9 .- A represen tative body of negroes appeared before the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention to-day and made speeches pleading for justice in the treatment of the suffrage and educational questions. They also presented a petition in which they said

"Every unprejudiced and fair-minded man will concede the fact that by virtue of superior advantages and intelligence the white man must rule and govern this country. and all that we ask is justice before the law and an equal chance in the race of life. are powerless to demand, and do not demand anything, but we are very powerful to ask and beg that the right of franchise be not taken from us, nor the doors of public schools closed against us.

We heartily approve ex-Governor of Virginia, the Hon. Charles T.

ex-Governor of Virginia, the Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, the Hon. United States Senator John W. Daniel, and the Hon. William J. Bryan, late candidate for President of the United States, on these questions.

"We feel great pride in the prosperity and peace of our State, the good feeling that now exists between the races and are very grateful for the liberal support given our schools by our white friends. We favor higher taxes for school purposes, longer terms, better teachers, better pay, and compulsory education.

"We pray that the result may redound to Virginia's honor and glory, and that she may still be able to lay just claim to being the foremost State in the Union" Department the gross receipts of fifty of the largest Post Offices in the United States for June were \$3,905,433, as compared with

Admiral Bunce Operated On

Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, who was commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and had charge of all the ships outfitted

war, has recently undergone a surgical op-eration in Boston. After his retirement Rear Admiral Bunce went to Hartford, Conn. to live The operation was successful and he is doing well. Mrs. Bunce is in Boston with her husband. The Soda Pountain Clerk.

decked.
His hair is limp and languid, and is parted square

Above the very centre of his nose, which turneth

glass, while his deadly hated rival buys the soda for the laws. Yea, verily, the soda clerk, he hath a sorry time, for he must know the way to get nine cents out of each

smile go fitting o'er his visage when a drink goes out of style. But, ah, alas, my son, sometimes he feeleth very had, and then is when the ladies come with garments

olections flow.

The weary soda fountain clerk suggesteth this and nat, from plain old lemon phosphate to a dose of

And finally the ladies fair with one consent con-clude that checolate and cream shall be their soda-foundain food.

Now, when he draweth all the drinks, his troubles

ay, verily, my trusting child, they are but half

rise and say:
"Now, girls, I'll think it's awful if you do not let

me pay!"
And all protest, and all object, and all their plans
defend.
And not a one takes out her purse her lovely cash
to apend.

to spend.

Now, finally, the soda clerk suggesteth that each maid shall pay for what she drank—and then beginneth the tirade.

For all the ladles vow in wrath—yea, yea, they almost sob—that they will his employer see, and take from him his job.

And then they take their parasols, and steraly go away, and not a cent of all that bill do they take steps to pay.

Is this not true, just as we have composed it. with

It surely is -and if you doubt, go ask the soda elerk.

From the Baltimore American. Consider now the meek and humble soda-fountain Who draweth off the moistened air with nimble turn

several hours at his desk in the State Department attending to some pressing public and private business. It is expected that he will return to his summer home in Newbury. N. H., before the end of the week. His garb is always spotless white when first he puts Turkey's New Minister in Washington. WASHINGTON, July 9.-Chekib Bey the But, lo, before an hour hath passed its spotlessness new Minister of Turkey to the United States for then he hath vanilla on the bosom of his vest, streaks of red raspherry make his trousers seem reached Washington last night and was prasented to the Secretary of State to-day by Alt Ferrach Bey, whom he succeeds Chekib Bey is tall and has a red beard. a jest.
While chocolate and ginger give a tiger-like effect to the balance of the garments in which he is proudly

How Ireland Was to Capture America. From the Greenock Heraid

There can be no question that the emigrants from our shores are physically of a more vigorous and fertile average than those who stay at home. We once had a striking raminder of this Some twenty years ago we had the pleasure of a long interview with Roman Catholic priest in the poorest part Roman Catholic First Market State of Francisch Spirity Galway. He was very fran ain spoken, but we allude here to only semarks. The chapel he serve our and primitive in the extreme these peasants," he said. "whom you dime.

And he must be a hustler, that there will not be a less of ice or gas or water, or he'll tremble at the boss.

How often, oh, how often hath the soda Jerker grinned at the one who payeth nickels for a penny's worth of wind;

How often, oh, how often doth a calm and peaceful smile go fitting o'er his visage when a drink goes out of style. these peasants," he said, "whom you say chapel this morning Barefooted and able as most of them are, they are bodily sound as a bell. Go into any of cour, the same of the sound as a bell. Go into any of cour, and the same of the same

had, and then is when the ladies come with garments rich and glad.

The ladies all the rockers and the doorways and the stools, and insist upon a liquid that both elevates and cools.

And one declareth that she'd like some chocolate with cream, and, when he draweth it, straightway "Oh, no!" the maid doth scream.

And then she voweth that she hath already changed her mind, and wanteth just a phosphate with a piece of lemon rind.

And, yet, again the other maids declare they do not know just what they wish—and on and on their mild objections flow. From the New York Medical Journal.
The National Locomotor Ataxia League has been rganized, with an office at 150 Fifth avenue. New York. The object of the league is to promote if warch for a permanent cure for the disease. It is the intention of the league to offer a reward of \$10.00 for the discovery of a guaranteed cure. It is hellered that there are from 18,000 to 20,000 sufferers from locomotor staxis in this country, all of whom, it is hoped, will become members of the league, and by ntributions from them and others and with Go ment aid it is expected to secure the money to build begun; For each and every maiden there doth straightmay a sanatorium.

Two Successful Lecturers,

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ex-Gov. Bob Taylor of Tennessee has made \$14,000 out of his last lecture, with fiddle accompaniment. Bryan has cleared \$50,000 in the same time.

Sworn To.

From the Tom's River Courier At the Hon, George T. Cranmer's office as Clerk of the United States District Court, at Trenton, a pape was recently filed by a man with the suggestive name of B. Damm. Of course the paper was sworn to.

The surest Blood Purifier Is